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sented in extended tables which enable one to gain a general view of all crimes for each country; and the notes in the appendix carefully explain the Italian technical phrases in the language of the codes of the countries from which the reports come.

Altogether this work is a decidedly helpful arrangement and explanation of the principal data concerning the phenomena of crime. One of the merits of the footnotes is that they bring up the bibliography of the subject to date with great fulness and discrimination.

CHARLES RICHMOND HENDERSON.

Das öffentliche Armenwesen in Hamburg während der Jahre 1893–1902. Darstellung seiner Reorganisation und weiteren Entwickelung. Hamburg: Herausgegeben vom Armen-Kollegium, 1903.

HAMBURG presents all the problems of poor relief in a seaport town with a cosmopolitan population and a complex system of public and private agencies of benevolence. Its methods were radically revised in the eighteenth century and improved when the "Elberfeld" system was adopted in the nineteenth century. With changed conditions it was found in 1892 that new adjustments were required, and Dr. E. Münsterberg, then a mayor of another city, was called to be director and guide of the new arrangements. After he went to Berlin, Dr. Buehl succeeded him and carried out the plan.

The pamphlet issued to celebrate the tenth anniversary of the reorganization is before us, and it gives a full and satisfactory account and explanation of the history of poor relief in Hamburg since 1892. The methods and results of outdoor, institutional, and medical relief, and the care of dependent children, are minutely presented with a wealth of statistical material beautifully printed. One seems to see into the very heart of the German municipal methods of charity.

CHARLES RICHMOND HENDERSON.

Politische Geographie, oder die Geographie der Staaten, des Verkehres und des Krieges. Von FRIEDRICH RATZEL. Zweite umgearbeitete Auflage. Mit vierzig Kartenskizzen. München und Berlin: R. Oldenbourg, 1903. Pp. 838.

THE first edition of this important work by one of the first masters of the subject appeared in 1897. This second edition not only gives